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**PROGRAMMATIC DISCOVERY OF COMMON CONTACTS**

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**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Technical Field**

This invention relates generally to methods and systems for programmatically discovering common contacts, including business, professional and personal contacts.

**Description of the Related Art**

People and businesses prefer to associate with people and businesses with which they are familiar. In the case where one who is searching for a person or business cannot find a person or business with whom the searcher is familiar, it is usually desired by the searcher to associate with one that is recommended by or at least known to someone who is also known by the searcher. This is particularly the case in the area of social or business introductions and networking. People must meet in order to build a relationship which will promote collaboration.

People are often reluctant to approach another person of interest without an introduction by a third party who has at least some knowledge of both people. Even where someone is recognized by their appearance, their identity may be unknown and uncertain, and an introduction never occurs. It is frequently the case that persons or entities that do not know one another have common contacts; however, as this fact remains unknown to either party, introductions still do not occur. In order to determine if one's friends or business acquaintances know of a person or business, the searcher must frequently call or correspond with several people in order to obtain a name of a person or business known to an acquaintance. This can be tedious, time consuming

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and intrusive on the time of others, such that many do not attempt to obtain such a referral.

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**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

5 The present invention is a method for generating a list of common contacts. The method can include the steps of first retrieving a plurality of contacts from an exposed, remotely accessible contact list; first comparing the first retrieved contacts to stored contacts in a locally accessible contact list; first identifying common contacts among the first compared contacts; second retrieving a plurality of contacts from an exposed, remotely accessible contact list associated with one of the first retrieved contacts; second comparing the second retrieved contacts to the locally stored contacts; second identifying common contacts among the second compared contacts; and, storing the identified common contacts in a list of common contacts. Importantly, the list of contacts can be stored locally or remotely, so long as the list of contacts can be accessed locally.

10 Importantly, this process can repeat for each contact retrieved in the first list for which no match is identified. Hence, the method can further include the step of repeating the second retrieving, second comparing and second identifying steps for each first retrieved contact not identified as a common contact in the first identifying step. Also, the second retrieving step can include the step of second retrieving a plurality of contacts from an exposed, remotely accessible contact list associated with one of the first retrieved contacts not identified as a common contact in the first identifying step.

20 In a second aspect of the present invention, a method generating a list of common contacts also can include the steps of: exchanging contact lists over a

physical communications link; comparing contacts in the exchanged contact lists to identify matching contacts; and, storing the matched contacts in a common contact list. The exchanging step can include the steps of: establishing a wireless communications link; and, exchanging the contact lists over the established wireless communications link. Finally, in yet another aspect of the present invention, a method of generating a list of common contacts, can include the steps of: accessing a contact list in a remotely accessible database of contacts; comparing contacts in the contact list with contacts in a stored database of contacts, the comparison producing matching contacts; and, providing a visual hyperlink for each matching contact produced by the comparing step. Importantly, the list of contacts can be stored locally or remotely, so long as the list of contacts can be accessed locally.

The present invention also can include a common contact identification system. A common contact identification system can include at least two contact lists, a comparator for comparing contacts in each of the contact lists, and a common contact list including contacts matched by said comparator. Each contact list can include a plurality of contacts. Each contact list further can have a publicly accessible interface through which the contacts can be accessed remotely. As such, the comparator can identify matching contacts in each of the contact lists.

In the system of the present invention, each contact list can be stored in a storage medium selected from the group consisting of a database, a contact management program data store, an e-mail program address book, an instant messenger address book, a cellular phone address book and a personal digital

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**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

There are shown in the drawings embodiments which are presently preferred, it being understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown, wherein:

5        Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a method and system according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of an alternate method and system according to the invention.

Fig. 3 is a flow chart diagram of a method for performing the invention.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

The present invention is a method and system for generating lists of common contacts through which people, in a business or social context, can establish relationships with one another. A system which has been configured according to the present invention can be used to promote collaboration between parties by fostering trust when they discover one or more common contacts known and trusted by each party. Thus, the method and system of the present invention can be used to programmatically identify common contacts between parties thereby enhancing knowledge about each other and engendering a sense of trust. Through this sense of trust, the exchange of information and collaboration can be facilitated.

In the present invention, personal contact information which has been organized into contact lists can be published. By publishing contacts lists, the contacts contained therein can be publicly exposed to others who might establish contact with others in order to discover common contacts. Notably, the contact lists can be in the form of electronically stored personal address books, buddy lists commonly associated with instant messenger clients, contact lists often used in e-mail programs, address books provided with personal digital assistants, cell phone contact lists and phone books used to store contacts in a cellular phone, etc.

In operation, a method for generating a list of common contacts can include the steps of publishing a contact list containing contacts; accessing the contact list of another, comparing the contacts in each of the published contact list and the accessed contact list to identify matching contacts; and, providing an identifier for each matched



contact. In the present invention, searchers can search for common contacts in accordance with the inventive method. Likewise, targets can provide a publicly accessible interface to an associated contact list with which searchers can identify common contacts. The searcher, the target and the contacts can be persons.

5 Moreover, the searcher, the target and the contacts also can be businesses or business entities. Finally, the searcher, the target and the contacts can be in any combination of persons and/or business entities.

Each contact can itself be a target with a set of contacts of its own. Notably, when searching for common contacts among the contact lists of the searcher and the target, the contacts in contact lists associated with the target also can be searched in the same manner to determine whether the searcher and target share "friends of friends". This process can repeat for every contact in the contact list associated with the target. Alternatively, this process can repeat only for those contacts in the contact list of the target for which no match has been identified. Finally, the process optionally can continue for additional layers of contacts--"friends of friends of friends" and so on.

The contacts can be provided from any suitable source. In one aspect, the contacts of the targets are created and assembled in a dedicated database. In another aspect, the contacts are provided from existing sources such as personal address books, e-mail address books and instant messaging address books. The database of contacts of each target can be searched by the searcher by suitable methods. In one aspect, the database of the target is transmitted to the searcher. In another aspect, there is an exchange of databases between searcher and target, in which case both

parties are both searchers and targets. The transmission of data can be performed by suitable methods. In one aspect, the transmission is performed by infrared port-to-port transmission. In another aspect, the transmission is performed by narrowcasting. In another aspect, the contact list of the targets is searched on a public portal server.

5           The method and system of the invention are shown in Fig. 1. A searcher 10 has a database of contacts 12. Targets 14, 16, and 18 have respective contact databases 15, 17, and 19. Although three targets are shown, it will be appreciated that any number of targets can be searched by each searcher 10. Also, although the contact databases for the target are shown as individual databases, such could be combined in a single database 24 and searched through suitable means such as a public portal server.

10           Transmission of the data for searching can be by suitable methods. This transmission can be by any suitable method and, as indicated by the arrows 30, can be an exchange of data between searcher and target such that each searcher is also a potential target and each target is a potential searcher. In some instances, a target will not have contacts in the respective target database which matches any of the contacts of the searcher 10. In this instance, further searching can be performed. There is shown in Fig. 2, a search method and system to perform such searching. The searcher 40 having a database of contacts 44 searches a target 48 having a database of  
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20           contacts 52. The database of contacts 52 for target 48 includes contacts 56, 60, and 64. The contacts 56, 60, and 64 each have a respective database of contacts 57, 61, and 65. Each respective database of contacts 57, 61 and 65 for the contacts 56, 60,

and 64 are then searched to determine if there is a match with the database of contacts 44 for the searcher 40. In this manner, the search proceeds through contacts of contacts such that the nearest contact to the searcher 40 is determined.

5 The location of a match requires that the searcher be notified that a match has occurred. Further, the searcher must receive an identifier of the target. The identifier can be suitable identification information such as name, address, email address, telephone number, and the like. It is not necessary, however, that the identity of the target be disclosed. For example, the identifier can provide only a means of communicating with the target, without the disclosure of the identity of either the searcher or the target. Any suitable method of communication can be provided, such as e-mail, instant messaging, and a voice and/or video communications link, although other methods of communication could be utilized. The system can permit the parties to disclose their respective identities only when such is desired.

10 A method for performing the invention is disclosed in Fig. 3. The searcher 60 provides a search query 64. A target database of contacts is searched in step 68. The target database of contacts is compared with the database of contacts of the searcher 60 in step 72 to determine if there is a match. If so, an identifier is sent to the searcher in step 76. If not, it is determined if the databases of contacts for all targets have been searched in step 80. If not, the next target database of contacts is searched in step 68. 20 If so, the search ends in step 84. It is alternatively possible to search the databases of contacts for all targets, notwithstanding that a match has been made. This will provide the searcher with all matches.

